(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम के लिए 528 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से रायल्टी दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कोयले पर 264 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से रायल्टी अर्थात् प्रति टन कच्चे पेट्रोलियम पर दी जाने वाली रायल्टी से आधी रायल्टी क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की विषमता को दूर करने का विचार रखती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) जहां तक समकक्षता का संबंध है। 10,000 कि० कैलोरी/कि०ग्रा० का एक टन कच्चे तेल को मोटे रूप से जोकि 2 टन कोयले के समकक्ष माना जा सकता है जोकि 5000 कि० कैलोरी/कि०ग्रा० की क्लोरिफिक क्षमता रखता है । किन्तु, जब कोयला प्रतिस्थापन की बात आती है तो ताप उपयोगिता क्षमता पर विचार करना होता है। यदि तेल की ताप उपयोगिता क्षमता 50% और कोयले की ताप उपयोगिता क्षमता 20% मानी जाए तो एक टन तेल को प्रतिस्थापित करने हेतु 5 टन कोयले की आवश्यकता होगी । इसके अलावा तेल/तेल उत्पाद प्रयोग करने और परिवहन की दृष्टि से अधिक सुविधाजनक है ।

(ख) 1-4-1990 से 31-3-1993 की अवधि के लिए कच्चे तेल पर रायल्टी की दर को 481/- रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन पर निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) अंतिम अध्ययन दल, जो कि कोयले पर रायल्टी की दरों को संशोधित करने के समय गठित किया गया था, ने विभिन्न पैरामीटरों जैसे-कोयले की उपयोगी ताप क्षमता, कोकिंग और औद्योगिक ग्रेड के कोयले के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता, राज्य सरकारों की राजस्व आवश्यकताएं और कोयला उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को, पर विचार करते हुए, रायल्टी की दरों में 5.30 रु० प्रति टन से 70 रु० प्रति टन औसतन का संशोधन किए जाने की सिफारिश की थी । यह सिफारिश उचित और औचित्यपूर्ण मानी गई और यह सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई ।

खान एवं खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(3) के अंतर्गत तीन वर्षों की अवधि में केवल एक बार रायल्टी की दरों में ऊपरी ओर संशोधन किए जाने की अनुमति है । चूंकि पिछला ऊपरी और संशोधन 1-8-1991 को प्रभावी किया गया था, अतः आगामी वृद्धि की अनुमति केवल 31-7-1994 के बाद दी जा सकती है ।

Plight of coal projects financed by World Bank

1776. **SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL:**
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has threatened to stop financing the fresh mining projects in the Indian coal sector due to delay in the implementation of the projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that financing by World Bank to the committed projects is also being held up by the WB due to inordinate delay in the commencement of the project;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) what are the names of projects which are under construction with World Bank aid but have not been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Out of the four coal mining projects which were taken up for implementation with the World Bank assistance only Sonepur Bazari OCP of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. remains to be completed. This project had suffered initially due to land acquisition/rehabilitation problems which have been overcome now and development activities have already been undertaken.

Unviable CIL Projects

1777. SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost and time overrun are making CIL projects unviable resulting in non-achievement of the targetted 308 million tonne per annum capacity by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken by Government to overcome this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Cost and time overruns in coal projects do affect their financial viability. However, cost overrun of coal projects not only takes place with time overrun but also in many cases without time overrun due to normal annual inflation, change in taxes/duties and exchange rate variation during the project gestation period as the cost estimates of projects are based on the price level prevailing at the time of formulation/ sanction.

The Government have taken various measures in the recent past to minimise the time overrun of projects. Some of these measures are:—

(i) Two-stage clearance of major coal projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above, by sanctioning 'Advance Action Proposal' upto an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores in the first stage to initiate preliminary activities like acquisition of land and obtaining forestry and environmental clearances etc.

(ii) Circulation of comprehensive guidelines to all the coal companies to improve the system of formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects; and

(iii) Intensive monitoring of delayed major projects under implementation.

The Govt. has further advised Coal India Ltd. to engage services of expert external monitoring agencies in few selected/major projects for ensuring timely follow-up for expeditious completion of such projects. Through implementation of various measures. CIL is expected to achieve their share of 270 million tonnes out of the total of 308 million tonnes production planned to be achieved in the country by the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97).

Production of Low Grade Coal

1778. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the gradewise production of Coal in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and how it compares with those of 1984-85;

(b) what are the reasons for production of low grade of coal; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the production of high grade coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Gradewise